Statement-II

1. Scheme for Reservation of Beds in T.B. Hospitals for Mine and Beedi Workers.
2. Scheme for Domicillary Treatment of Mine and Beedi Workers suffering from T.B.
3. Scheme for grant of financial assistance to Mine and Beedi Workers (including Gharkhata Workers) for purchase of Spectacles.
4. Scheme for Leprosy relief for Mine and Beedi Workers.
5. Scheme for providing facilities for the treatment of Mine and Beedi Workers suffering from Mental Diseases.
6. Scheme for Artificial Limb for Mine Workers working in Mine, Iron Ore, Manganese Ore, Chrome Ore, Limestone and Dolomite Mines.
7. Scheme for Fatal and Serious Accident Benefit Scheme for Mine workers working in Mica, Iron Ore, Manganese Ore & Chrome Ore and Limestone and Dolomite Mines.
8. Scheme for payment of Grant-in-aid to Iron Ore, Manganese Ore and Chrome Ore and Limestone & Dolomite Mines Managements for purchase of Ambulance Van.
9. Scheme for reimbursement of actual treatment charges to Mine and Beedi Workers suffering from Cancer.
10. Maternity Benefits Scheme for Famale Beedi Workers.
11. Group Insurance Scheme for Beedi Workers under Social Security.
12. Family Welfare Programme-A Scheme for payment of extra monetary compensation for sterilisation to Beedi Workers.
13. Scheme for re-imbursement of expenditure as Financial assistance to Mine and Beedi Workers suffering from Heart Diseases.
14. Scheme for re-imbursement of expenditure as financial assistance to mine and beedi workers for Kidney Transplantation etc.

[Translation]

Development of Sub-Urban Areas

3478. DR. ARVIND SHARMA : Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have launched any specific scheme for the development of sub-urban areas falling in and around the NCT of Delhi particularly Faridabad, Gurgaon, Sonepat, Gaziabad and Noida;

(b) if so, whether any fund has been provided to the Government of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh for the purpose; and

(c) whether directives have also been issued by the Union Government to these State Governments to take local Members of Parliament of respective States into confidence in finalising the schemes and incurring expenditures on development works?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU) : (a) The National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) has reported that as per its Regional Plan 2001, selected priority towns/DMA towns including Faridabad, Gurgaon, Kundli, Ghaziabad and Noida have been identified for development around Delhi. Specific scheme for their development have been drawn up.

(b) Yes, Sir. Financial Assistance in terms of loan is available from the development fund of NCRPB for the States on the basis of approved pattern.

(c) No, Sir.

[English]

Poverty Line

3479. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have made a fresh study on the people living below poverty line in the country;

(b) the yard sticks applied to assess the people below the poverty line; and

(c) the number of people living below the poverty line and the number of families brought above the poverty line, State-wise during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI RATNMALA D. SAVANOOR) : (a) The Planning Commission in 1989 constituted an Expert Group on Estimation of Proportion and Number of Poor under the chairmanship of late Prof. D.T. Lakdawala. The Expert Group outlined and alternative methodology to estimate poverty at national and state level. The Expert Group methodology has been adopted by the Planning Commission in March, 1997 with minor modifications.

(b) The Expert Group adopted the poverty line as monthly per capita consumer expenditure of Rs. 49.09 in rural areas and Rs. 56.64 in urban areas at 1973-74 prices corresponding to a basket of goods and serivces anchored on a norm of per capita daily calorie requirement of 2400 in rural areas and 2100 in urban areas. These poverty lines at national level were disaggregated into state-specific poverty lines using state-specific price indices in order to estimate the people below the poverty line.

(c) The Planning Commission estimates the incidence of poverty at national and state level from the quinquennial National Sample Survey data on consumer expenditure. The two latest estimates of poverty are based on the quinquennial survey held in 1987-88 (NSS 43rd round) and 1993-94 (NSS 50th round). As such, the estimates of poverty for the latest three years are not available. The State-wise estimates of poverty in 1987-88 and 1993-94 are enclosed as Statement-I and Statement-II.

Statement-I

Number and Percentage of Population Below Poverty Line by States-1987-88 (Modified Export Group)

	State	Rural		Urban		Combined	
		No. of Persons (Lakhs)	%age of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	%age of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	%age of Persons
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	96.38	20.92	64.05	40.11	160.43	25.86
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.75	39.35	0.08	9.94	2.83	36.22
3.	Assam	73.53	39.35	2.22	9.94	75.75	36.21
4.	Bihar	370.23	52.63	50.70	48.73	420.93	52.13
5.	Goa	1.31	17.64	1.65	35.48	2.96	24.52
6.	Gujarat	74.13	28.67	48.22	37.26	122.36	31.54
7.	Haryana	18.88	16.22	6.51	17.99	25.37	16.64
8.	Himachal Pradesh	7.27	16.28	0.25	6.29	7.52	15.45
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	14.11	25.70	2.85	17.47	16.95	23.82
10.	Karnataka	96.81	32.82	61.80	48.42	158.61	37.53
11.	Kerala	61.64	29.10	26.84	40.33	88.48	31.79
12.	Madhya Pradesh	200.02	41.92	64.29	47.09	264.30	43.07
13.	Maharashtra	186.89	40.78	109.38	39.78	296.27	40.41
14.	Manipur	4.83	39.35	0.46	9.94	5.29	31.35
15.	Meghalaya	5.18	39.35	0.30	9.94	5.48	33.92
16.	Mizoram	1.46	39.35	0.25	9.94	1.70	27.52
17.	Nagaland	3.49	39.35	0.18	9.94	3.66	34.43
18.	Orissa	149.96	57.64	15.95	41.63	165.93	55.58
19.	Punjab	17.09	12.60	8.08	14.67	25.17	13.20
20.	Rajasthan	104.97	33.21	37.93	41.92	142.90	35.15
21.	Sikkim	1.31	39.35	0.04	9.94	1.36	36.06
22.	Tamil Nadu	161.80	45.80	69.27	38.64	231.07	43.39
23.	Tripura	8.49	39.35	0.35	9.94	8.84	35.23
24.	Uttar Pradesh	429.74	41.10	106.79	42.96	536.53	41.46
25.	West Bengal	223.37	48.30	60.24	35.08	283.61	44.72
26.	Delhi	0.10	1.29	10.15	13.56	10.25	12.41
27.	Andaman & Nicobar	0.83	45.80	0.26	38.64	1.09	43.89
28.	Chandigarh	0.08	14.67	0.76	14.67	0.84	14.67

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
29.	Daman & Nagar Haveli	0.79	67.11	-	-	0.79	67.11
30.	Lakashadweep	0.07	29.10	0.10	40.33	0.17	34.95
31.	Pondicherry	1.33	45.80	1.72	38.64	3.05	41.46
32.	Daman and Diu	0.08	14.67	0.76	14.67	0.84	14.67
	All India	2318.79	39.09	751.69	38.20	3070.49	38.86

Note :

1. Poverty Ratio of Assam is used for Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura.
2. Poverty Ratio of Tamil Nadu is used for Pondicherry and A & N Island.
3. Poverty Ratio of Kerala is used for Lakshdweep.
4. Urban Poverty Ratio of Punjab used for both rural and urban poverty of Chandigarh.
5. Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Goa is used to estimate poverty ratio of Goa.
6. Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Dadra & Nagar Haveli is used to estimate poverty ratio of Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

Statement-II

Number and Percentage of Population Below Poverty Line by States-1993-94 (Modified Export Group)

	State	Rural		Urban		Combined	
		No. of Persons (Lakhs)	%age of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	%age of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	%age of Persons
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	79.49	15.92	74.47	38.33	153.97	22.19
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.62	45.01	0.11	7.73	3.73	39.35
3.	Assam	94.33	45.01	2.03	7.73	96.36	40.86
4.	Bihar	450.86	58.21	42.49	34.50	493.35	54.96
5.	Goa	0.38	5.34	1.53	27.03	1.91	14.92
6.	Gujarat	62.16	22.18	43.02	27.89	105.19	24.21
7.	Haryana	36.56	28.02	7.31	16.38	43.88	25.05
8.	Himachal Pradesh	15.40	30.34	0.46	9.18	15.86	28.44
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	19.05	30.34	1.86	9.18	20.92	25.17
10.	Karnataka	95.99	29.88	60.48	40.14	156.46	33.16
11.	Kerala	55.95	25.76	20.46	24.55	76.41	25.43
12.	Madhya Pradesh	218.19	40.64	82.33	48.38	298.52	42.52
13.	Maharashtra	193.33	37.93	111.90	35.15	305.22	36.86
14.	Manipur	6.33	45.01	0.47	7.73	8.80	33.78
15.	Meghalaya	7.09	45.01	0.29	7.73	7.38	37.92
16.	Mizoram	1.64	45.01	0.30	7.73	1.94	25.66
17.	Nagaland	4.85	45.01	0.20	7.73	5.05	37.92
18.	Orissa	140.90	49.72	19.70	41.64	180.80	48.56
19.	Punjab	17.76	11.95	7.35	11.35	25.11	11.77
20.	Rajasthan	94.68	26.46	33.82	30.49	128.50	27.41
21.	Sikkim	1.81	45.01	0.03	7.73	1.84	41.43
22.	Tamil Nadu	121.70	32.48	80.40	39.77	202.10	35.03
23.	Tripura	11.41	45.01	0.38	7.73	11.79	39.01
24.	Uttar Pradesh	496.17	42.28	108.28	35.39	604.46	40.85

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25.	West Bengal	209.90	40.80	44.66	22.41	254.56	35.66
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	0.73	32.48	0.33	39.77	1.06	34.47
27.	Chandigarh	0.07	11.35	0.73	11.35	0.80	11.35
28.	Dadra & Nagar Hevali	0.72	51.95	0.06	39.93	0.77	50.84
29.	Daman & Diu	0.03	5.34	0.15	27.03	0.18	15.80
30.	Delhi	0.19	1.90	15.32	16.03	15.51	14.69
31.	Lakshadweep	0.06	25.76	0.08	24.55	0.14	25.04
32.	Pondicherry	0.93	32.48	2.38	39.77	3.31	37.40
	All India :	2440.31	37.27	763.37	32.36	3203.68	35.97

Note :

1. Poverty Ratio of Assam is used for Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura.
2. Poverty Ratio of Tamil Nadu is used for Pondicherry and A & N Island.
3. Poverty Ratio of Kerala is used for Lakshdweep.
4. Poverty Ratio of Goa is used for Daman & Diu.
5. Urban Poverty Ratio of Punjab used for both rural and urban poverty of Chandigarh.
6. Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Goa is used to estimate poverty ratio of Goa.
7. Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Dadra & Nagar Haveli is used to estimate poverty ratio of Dadra & Nagar Haveli.
8. Poverty Ratio of Himachal Pradesh is used for Jammu & Kashmir for 1993-94.

DDA Flats

3480. KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA : Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether construction of DDA flats are decreasing year after year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or propose to be taken to construct more flats by DDA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The decrease in the housing construction is due to shortage of land and supporting infrastructure.

(c) In addition to the available land where some housing stock will be taken up, more land is being acquired for planned development of the city including housing units. Other critical participants are also being pursued to provide matching infrastructural facilities to Delhi Development Authority development projects.

Reserved Posts in PGI Chandigarh

3481. SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Supreme Court in its recent judgement has held that reservation in various faculty posts and post-doctoral courses like DM/Mch in Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research (PGI), Chandigarh are valid and constitutional;

(b) if so, whether despite this judgement the PGI has stopped reservation in faculty posts for SCs/STs;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the number of posts meant for SCs/STs in PGI, Chandigarh, are lying vacant and since when category-wise; and

(e) the steps being taken to fill the vacant reserved posts in the said Institute?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e) A total of 102 vacancies of faculty posts (Professors-16 + Asstt. Professors-86) have accumulated since 1992, because of writ petitions for and against reservation in the courts. The Apex Court has now upheld the reservations. Therefore, out of these jobs, reserved jobs as per Government reservation rule will be filled by the reserved candidates. The above vacant posts are being advertised shrotly with the provision of reservation as per rules.

Surface Air Missile

3482. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of the Pakistan's recently developed surface to air missile 'Anza' and anti-tank guided missile 'Baktar Shikan';